NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, SEPTEMBER 26, 1891.-TWELVE PAGES.

THE SITUATION IN CHINA. STATED IN A PEKIN OFFICIAL DISPATCH TO

THE BRITISH FOREIGN OFFICE. COMPENSATION OFFERED THE POWERS-MEAS-

URES FOR PUNISHING THE RIOTERS AND PRESERVING ORDER-THE PLEA OF THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR IN EUROPE-

WHAT LORD SALISBURY MAY DO. Copyright: 1891; By The New York Associated Press

Lendon, Sept. 25.-The following is a summary of an official Pekin cable dispatch received on Monday and handed to the Foreign Office authori-

Specific sums have been offered to the Treaty Powers by China as compensation for the loss of life and property at Wuhu, Wusuch, Tanyang, Wooseth and other places where disorders have occurred. Four leaders of the rioters have been executed, and twenty-one have been banished. Five mandarins have been adjudged culpably remiss in not adopting measures to preserve order, and have been reported to the Throne for punishment. The Imperial Government, recognizing its entire responsibility for the preservation of order at the treaty ports, and for the protection of missionaries in the interior, has ordered the Viceroys of Chibli and Nanking to dispatch the Northern and Southern squadrons to patrol the Yang-tse-Kiang and to afford protection wherever the life or property of Europeans is still apparently threatened. Though rumors of further troubles still excite uneasiness in certain places, the Government has no doubt of its ability to cope effectively with attempts at fresh breaches of the peace, whether from the operations of dental circumstances. The examinations held last month at Nanking, Woochang, Nanchang, Hangchow and Foochow ended without the disorders often attendant on the assembling of so many thousands of students. At Nanking alone the usual number of students is 20,000; and the number is scarcely less at the other capitals mentioned

Nothing is known respecting the reports cabled to Europe of an attempt to seize the Foochow Arsenal, but undoubted evidence of the activity of sporet societies has been obtained in other quarters. Thirty-five cases of foreign rifles, consigned to a British subject employed in the Imperial customs office at Chinkiang, have been seized by the customs officers at Shanghai, and the consignee has been arrested and sent to Shanghai for the British authorities to deal with. The same man had in his possession a quantity of dynamite, which, with the rifles, he confessed vas intended for the use of a secret society at The arms came from Hong Kong. Two other British subjects and six other foreigners (nationality doubtful), residents of Shanghai, are implicated in this transaction, which Sir Robert Hart, the Inspector-General of Customs, and the British Consulates at Shanghai and Chinkiang are investigating.

In conclusion, the cable dispatch repeats that the Imperial Government has no doubt of its enfire competency to preserve order.

The above communication from the Pekin Government is received with distrust in the Foreign Office here. Hse Ching Chang, the Chinese Am bassador to the European Courts, has recently been in St. Petersburg, where he succeeded in inon ag the Russian Government to withdraw from the joint action projected by the Powers. He arrived in Berlin to-day, with the view of trying to influence Chancellor von Caprivi; but it is certain that he will not alter the determination of the German Government to co-operate with the British Government in taking decisive measures. The Pekin note, as given to the papers, fails to indicate the real character of the appeal made by Hsu Ching Chang to the European Governments. He has urged that the Imperial Government was t in desiring to suppress the disforeign movement, and that precipitate action on the part of the Powers would defeat their object and bring China into anarchy. His communications distinctly suggest the probability of such a potent political upheaval in China as might overthrow the Manchu dynasty,

· The panicky feeling existing in Pekin is made known here by urgent telegrams sent through the Chinese Embassy, imploring Lord Salisbury to instruct Sir John Walsham, the British Minister to China, to adopt a more friendly attitude. Minister Walsham advises the Foreign Office that persistent diplomatic pressure, combined with a naval demonstration at certain of the treaty ports, will be the only effective means of preventing recurrent nutrages. He complains that the promulgation of the Emperor's edict against attacks on foreigners has been unnecessarily delayed. He asked the officials to use the telegraph in publishing the edict, but the officials refused, saying that there was no precedent for doing so, and that the edict must be distributed by the ordinary couriers. The Minister also complains of the uncertainty of the panishment of the real leaders of the outrages. If Lord Salisbury supports Minister Walsham's policy, the Powers will actively intervene in order to protect Europeans, leaving the Tartar dynasty to take care of itself. In spite of the chaotic state of the present troubles, the Foreign Office here hopes that the ultimate result will be an extension of trade to Important centres on the Yang-tse-Kiang, which are now closed, but where the Government aims to establish Consulates. ister Walsham advises the Foreign Office that perto establish Consulates.

Panama, Sept. 16.—"The Star and Herald" publishes on account of a dispute in progress at Belize, British Honduras, between the Administration and the Legis-In substance the story is as follows: After a popular element of the Legislature, not unlike that between Balmaceda and the Chillan Congress, the Representatives vacated their seats in a body. The Governor promptly appointed men in place of them. February to July the Governor and his Legislature had things all their own way. At one stroke the import onists valuely petitioned the Home Government. there was a Constitution somewhere in the archives of the colony, and the firm consulted their lawyers, with Collector of Customs to recover duties alleged to have possessed no constitutional Legislature, either at th present time or when the new tariff was voted. Chief Justice Anderson was in a quantury for precedents, but finally decided that the Legislature was unconstitutionally formet, and that its acts were consequently invalid. "There is no doubt," he said, "that there ought to be, and must be, some restraining power upon co'onial Legislature," and so, as he could not judimon-sense, and gave judgment for the plaintiffs. The Government has appealed to the Privy Council of the Empire, but it is difficult to see how that body can help it out of its trouble.

THE CZAR AND THE KAISER TO MEET TO-DAY. Vignua, Sept. 25.-It is authoritatively announced here that the Czar and Emperor William will meet at Bromberg to morrow. The announcement being entirely unexpected, has esused a flutter in political

The Czar arrived here at a late hour to-day. He was received by Prince Leopold on behalf of Emperor William. After dinner the Czar resumed his journey. Before coming here he had requested that his passage through Eerlin, on his way from Copenhagen to Moscow, whither he is going because of the death of the Grand Duchess Paul, should be strictly private, with no receptions at any of the railway stations.

A LIVERPOOL THEATRE DESTROYED BY FIRE.
Liverpool, Sept. 25.—The Galety Theatre, in this
dity, was destroyed by fire this morning. The first
slarm was sounded at 8 o'clock and two hours later
only the bare walls and iron columns of the building
were left standing.

the seat of Nicaragua Canal operations; From a reliable source in Nicaragus we learn that

Panama, Sepf. 16.—"The Star and Herals" pub-lishes the following about the condition of affairs at

dull, the work being daily reduced. Our correspondent adds: Several of the principal employes, such as engineers and plan drawers, were discharged to-day, it is said, for the want of funds."

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TOPICS IN THE ENGLISH CAPITAL. MR. GLADSTONE'S FOREIGN POLICY-THE GRAIN IMPORTATION-MRS. MAYBRICK.

Copyright; 1891: By the New York Associated Press, London, Sent. 25 -Mr. Gladstone's coming deliver nce at the Liberal Federation meeting is invested with further importance by the authorized announcement policy and declare what his own will be if he should again be placed in power. Mr. Morley has already declared that the next Gladstone Administration will accomplish the evacuation of Egypt with the briefest possible delay. Letters from Mr. Gladstone to the ervian politician Govomovitch, which will appear in to-morrow's issue of "The Speaker," are likely to cause a sensation in Europe, as they show the widest pos-sible divergence between the Liberal and the present closest harmony among the Balkan States, repudiates Lord Sallsbury's diplomacy as tending toward the macy of Bulgaria over the other States, and adds that he feels warmly with the lately subjected popula tions of southwestern Europe. As the last phrase can only apply to Austria's taking possession of Bosnia that Mr. Gladstone desires to oust the Austrians from Bosnia and to support the formation of a federation

The Gladstone Liberals continue to arrange for the future on the supposed certainty of their being in power by the autumn of 1892. The Conservatives now talk of postponing the general elections until the remotest legal period, April, 1893, in order to enable the Government to get the Irish local govern-

Economic experts agree that the net addition to the ormal imports of American grain has not exceeded \$100,000,000, of which part will be taken in luxuries secret societies, or as the result of local or acci- and part in gold. If the extravagant buying of American railroad securities continues the English indebtedness will be further enhanced, and will lead to an increase of bullion shipments. Mr. Griffen's recent estimate that £10,000,000 in gold would be the limit of the export to New-York is not disputed, but even this maximum is expected to entail an ingrease

of the Bank of England rate to 5 or 6 per cent.

The appeals of the friends of Austin Eldwell to cretary Matthews to remit the remainder of Bidwell's term of imprisonment have falled, in spite of the fact that they were supported by high influence oreiary Matthews refuses even to reply to the me orial. The efforts to secure the release of Mrs. May brick will be equally futile. The convict's solicitor has been advised not to proceed with the agitation, as the Home Office will decline to reopen the case in any form.

The American, Mr. Graves, who was recently arrested in Germany for taking photographs of scenery has arrived in London. He says he was arrested at dayence whife taking a harmless view of the town from Mayence while taking a harmless view of the town from the fort-works, and was confined for thirty-three hours in a cell furnished with only a dirty mattress. His food collisisted of black bread, a mag of coffee-wash drawn from a tank, and vile soup, also taken from a tank, until he was allowed to buy his meals. He was released through the American Consul and then went to Metz, where he was again arrested for taking photographs in the streets. From Metz he was hunted over the French frontier.

Mr. Balfour has registered himself as a voter in South Dublin. The Conservatives propose his candidature for Member of Parliament for that seat.

A LARGE WHEAT CROP IN PRUSSIA:

THE OUTLOOK FOR SUGAR BEETS IN EUROPE-THE DISTRESS IN RUSSIA.

Sept. 25.-The "North German Gazette" to day publishes the official result of the inquiries made in regard to the wheat crop of Prassia. According to this report, the crop amounts to 18,408,000 double quintals, against 17,528,000 in 1890. The summer and winter wheat grops together will yield 1,000,000

double quintals over the same crops of 1890. London, Sept. 25 .- The sugar-beet roots throughout Europe are doing fairly. The weight per acre in Gerwill, it is believed, be only from 10 to 12 per cent short, but this may be offset by the increased area sown and the slightly better quality of the roots. The in contempletion in this country. The largest mill roots in Austria are not large. The prospects for a now engaged in the production of tin or terre plates material increase in the roots in France are rather small, but the yield will be of a decidedly superior duction.

"The Telegraph's" St. Petersburg corresponde says: "The distress among the peasants is increasing; potatoes are failing in many districts, and a new insect, known as the sooka, more destructive to corn than the Hessian fly, has appeared. The whole population of some villages in Astrakan are dying of starva-tion. The doctors prescribe corn instead of medicine. Flere are stories alloat of prenuts eating their children in Nijni Novgorod. The authorities in many places are levying a tax on laborers, wherever they obtain work.²⁹

SAFETY OF THE STEAMER CUVIER. London, Sept. 25.-The British steamer Cuvier, Cap

tain Cadogan, from New-York September 6 for Antwerp, passed Dover to-day.

The British bark Avonport, Captain Mitchener, which arrived here on September 14 from Gothenburg reported that on September 10, in latitude 39:35 north ngitude 68:45 west, she passed a schooner-rigger top, centre white and lower part blue, and with three balls hoisted. The steamer's machinery was apparently disabled. She was heading west under two fibs, but had no fore-and-aft canvas spread. She was supposed to be the Cuvier.

A MISHAP TO THE TRAVE. London, Sept. 25.—The North German Lloyd steamer rave, Captain Bussins, from New-York September 15. via Southampton, which vessel arrived at Bremer Nieuwe Diep, where she anchored last night with a cylinder broken.

At the office of the North German Lloyd Steamship the Trave, of which news was received by cable, might

London, Sept. 25 .- Mr. Gladstone has written a letter to the Temperance League, saying in substance that the defeat of the measure introduced by the Government, practically endowing publicans, was in ment "which has already grown powerful, and which will grow in vigor. The present system," Mr. Gladstone adds, "is a discredit and a calamity to the country, and you can depend upon the Liberal leaders using their most earnest endeavors to alter it."

Belgrade, Sept. 25.—It is reported that the King of Servia has been betrothed to the Princess Helena of Montenegro. The latter was born in 1873. The King of Servia, Alexander I, was born in 1876 and suc-

GENERAL BOOTH'S MISSION IN AUSTRALIA. Melbourne, Sept. 25.- General Booth, of the Salvaon Army, has had an enthusiastic reception at Ber digo and at Geelong. Great crowds have joined in the Army's processions and monster meetings have been held. The arrival of General Booth in this colony (Victoria) has given a strong impetus to revivalism.

HER PATROL OF BEHRING SEA COMPLETED. Victoria, B. C., Sept. 25.-The British war-ship Pheasant returned to port yesterday, having completed her patrol of Behring Sea. She towed in the schooner Otto, which had been seized by the United States

Havana, Sept. 25.—The funds for the benefit of the Spanish flood sufferers that have been collected by AID FOR THE SPANISH FLOOD SUFFERERS the Casino Espanol alone amount to over \$13,000 in gold.

THE GOLD PREMIUM IN BUENOS AYRES. Buenos Ayres, Sept. 25 .- Gold closed yesterday at A DECORATION FOR MISS EAMES. Pacis, Sept. 24.-M. Bourgeois, Minister of Public Instruction, has conferred upon Miss Eames, the

singer, the decoration of 'Officier de l'Academie." THE NEW RUSSIAN LOAN. Berlin, Sept. 25.—It is now understood here that both the Mendelssohns and Warschauers will issue

PRINCE GEORGE'S LIBEL CASE. SUING THE CORRESPONDENT WHO SENT OUT I

STORY OF HIS ARREST. Montreal, Sept. 25.-After having been postponed from term to term during the last year, the trial of R. N. O'Brien, accused of libelling Prince George of Wales, was begun this afternoon before Judge in the Court of Queen's Bench. The Court asked if the case was taken in the form of libelling a membe of the royal family. To this counsel for the prosecution replied that it was simply taken by Prince George as an ordinary citizen. The Court then allowed the case to proceed. Counsel for the prosecution explained that about one year ago Prince George Wales, grandson of the Queen, visited Montreal and was entertained in a manner befitting his rank and treal to New-York papers stating that the Prince, after a reception in the Academy of Music on the evening H. M. S. Thrush and a prominent Montreal gentleman to engage, as the article put it, " in a debauch." They to energe, as the article put it, "in a decoince." Live were accessed by six ruffians who demanded money, and in a short time the Prince and his friends, it was reported, got into a fight with their assulants and knocked them down. The Prince and his friends, it was said, were then arrested. At the police station they attempted to explain matters, but without success, until Chief Hughes arrived and liberated them. The counsel said they would show that this dispatch was sent by R. N. O'Brien.

SIR HECTOR LANGEVIN EXCULPATED. THE VOTE 101 TO 86 IN THE CANADIAN HOUSE -THE TROUBLE IN QUEBEC.

Ottawa, Sept. 25.—The adoption of the minority re-port of the Privileges and Elections Committee finding the ex-Minister of Public Works, Sir Hector Langevin, guilty of complicity in dishonest practices, was lost House was divided on Mr. Giroard's motion for the adoption of the majority report, exculpating Langevin,

Quebec, Sept. 25 .- Lieutenant-Governor Angers to day demanded that the Government name a public accuser or prosecutor to conduct the case against the Ministers before the Royal Commission, and refused to allow their claim to be represented by counsel at the investigation. The wildest rumors are current in regard to Premier Mercler's Intentions in case of his dismissal.

THE CANADIAN ADDRESS TO THE QUEEN

Ottawa, Sept. 25 (Special) .- In the Senate to-day Mr. Abbott moved the address to the Queen in regard to the emoval of the "most-favored Nations" clause from the treaties between England and Germany and England and Belgiuin. After explaining the meaning of the clauses, he made a reference to Colonel Howard Vincent, who, he said, presented a plausible scheme for improving trade with the mother country. Although Protection, under the name of "fair trade," had made some little progress in England, Mr. Abbott questioned whether it had made a lasting impression. He did not know whether or not England would think it worth her know whether or not England would think it worth her while to improve her trade with 350,000,000 of her people at some sacrifice of her principle. He did not think it probable. The theory itself was attractive. Regarding the address, he said he thought Canada should have it in her power, if occurrence should make it to her advantage, to direct her trade in such a way as would be advantageous to her. After a long discussion, the address was adopted.

BOUGHT BY THE QUEEN OF SPAIN. be the purchaser of the Marquis Alcalise's vast estate, including two palaces, in Southern Italy for 7,000,000 francs. Rome, Sept. 25 .- The Queen of Spain is reported to

BIG TIN-PLAIE MILLS PROJECTED.

WHAT IS BEING DONE IN THE NEW INDUSTRY AROUND PITTSBURG.

Pirtsburg, Sept. 25 (Special).-Two big tin-plate nills, not heretofore mentioned, are to be built in this ounty. A plant that will be turned to use in the new at Millvale. It will have a capacity far exceeding any other tin-plate mill now in operation or that is in this country is the Laufman mill, at Apollo, which The new plant at Milivale will exceed that output decably. When there began the movement amon the proprietors of sheet mills throughout the country tion of tin plates the Pittsburg capitalists connected with the management of the Millvale mill also took the matter under advisement. Another tin-plate plant is to be located in Allegheny City, and will give em-ployment to about fifty men. The ground where the great tin-plate industry has been discussed during re-cent campaigns will be the site of the works. The sions, is where the tin-plate works will be erected The capital stock of the new company is \$100,000. The principal stockholders are Councilman Charles Hartman, William Hartman, W. W. Davis, Benjamin Weaver and Mr. Patterson, a lawyer of this city.

John Jenkins, of Wales, will be the manager.

A fin-plate plant has been bui't at No. 38 Waterst., Pittsburg, by Smith & Voeghtley. It comprises two stacks and the firm will make terne plates for roofing purposes. This plant will be ready within fen days and the capacity will be five tons a day or forty boxes of plates, 20x28. David Trevor Lewis, of Lewis kros. & Co., said to-day that he knew of nine mills projected in the neighborhood of this city. People were beginning to see the money that is in the business.

SAYS HE IS THE REAL MURDERER.

LIFE CONVICT FREE.

Minneapolis, Sept. 25.-Conscience has finally forced Jacob Brown to confess that in 1853 he committed a nurser for which one Gray Is serving a life sentence in the penitentiary at Chester, III. Brown's story was so strange that the Chief of Police at first regarded him as a crank. The man was so carnest, however, that the Chief ordered him locked up, and sent a telegram to Centralia, Ill., where the murder was This morning the answer came from the Sheriff: "Hold the man. Letter coming. Will send or him."

The story of the murder is a singular one. Brow who was tramping, went into a box-car to sleep. He the current talk at to operations credited to young Brown hit his assailant a fatal blow with a coupling pin, and fled. Not long afterward Gray, another tramp, went to sleep in the same car, not knowing that he had a dead man for a companion. The next morning when he arose he found that his arm had lain in a pool of blood. He tore off the bloody sleeve and fied. That sleeve caused his arrest, conviction

Watertown, N. Y., Sept. 25.-Four Chinamen, Lem Sing, La Sing, Ah Chew and Me Mow, were captured in this city at 3:30 this morning after a chase of twenty-five miles across the country from Cape Vincent, by Inspector Hiram Smoke, they having violated the Exelusion law. In attempting to escape, the white men engaged in these smuggling operations lost control of their horses, which ran away and were caught by police Connell, a liveryman of Cape Vincent, who is one of the guilty men, was subsequently arrested. All are in Jall. They will be taken before Commissioner Neary at Gouvernent. Ah Chew is a Canadian color a The others will be returned to China. All the Celestials had tickets to New-York.

SUICIDE OF A NEPHEW OF JUSTICE LAMAR. St. Louis, Sept. 25.—A dispatch from Little Rock, Ark., to "The Post-Dispatch" says: "J. M. Lamar committed suicide last night by taking morphine. He was the son of the late L. M. Lamar, a prominent

SUICIDE OF A DANBURY BUSINESS MAN. Danbury, Conn., Sept. 25 .- Nelson J. Barnum, aged forty-seven, one of the best-known business men in the city, and prominent in religious circles, committed suicide by taking morphine last night.

ERAL TRUST NOTES.

ALL DIFFERENCES WITH THE CREDITORS' COM-MITTEE ADJUSTED-MISSOURI PACIFIC DI-RECTORS TO MEET-STOCKS RECOVER SHARPLY ON GOOD NEWS-THE

UNION PACIFIC PLAN VIR-

TUALLY ASSURED.

Wall Street yesterday enjoyed a return to reaon. The fear of hostile manipulation of stocks by Jay Gould or his followers was allayed and encouraging news respecting the affairs of Union Pacific, together with the announcement of further heavy shipments of gold from Europe, imparted a confident tone to the final movement of the stock market. A call for a meeting of the directors of Missouri Pacific was accompanied by suggestions that after all a dividend might be declared. The most satisfactory announcement, however, was that the differences between the creditors' committee of Union Pacific and Mr.' Gould had been arranged, and that the refunding plan had been virtually underwritten and could be accepted as

a success. It was stated yesterday by John A. Stewart, president of the United States Trust Company and a member of the Union Pacific creditors' committee, that Mr. Gould had consented to do what had been asked from him as a director of the company and one largely interested in its solvency. Mr. Stewart declared emphatically that the Union Pacific plan was in a better shape than at any time since it was devised. Late in the day it was learned that Mr. Gould had agreed to subscribe for \$1,000,000 of the new collateral trust notes, besides accepting the new notes for his unfunded obligations against the company.

Russell Sage is also understood to have agreed to subscribe \$500,000. In return it is said that a sterling loan to the Union Pacific Company, indorsed by Mr. Gould, Sidney Dillon and Frederick Ames, made by Drexel, Morgan & Co., would be modified so as to release the indorsers from personal obligations and that the notes would be exchanged on the same basis as other floating debt. It is understood that the amount is at least \$1,000,000 and some authorities place the figures at \$2,000,000 to \$3,000,000. There are believed to be large claims held by Mr. Gould against the company which will be unified with those of other floating-debt claims. The amount of the existing notes which will be exchanged for the new notes is estimated at from \$12,000, 000 to \$13,000,000, leaving about \$6,000,000 of floating debt yet unfunded. The surplus notes to be issued to provide cash to pay off the creditors who refuse to accept the three-year extension have been underwritten by Mr. Gould and the bankers interested in carrying the scheme to success to the extent of over \$3,000,000. This practically assures its success.

WHAT THE NOTES PROMISE.

It was decided yesterday, however, to offer the whole amount of the new notes needed to meet the unextended obligations to public subscription At the office of Drexel, Morgan & Co. copi were furnished of a circular advertisement, of which the following is an extract: "Pursuant to the provisions of the contemplated Trust Indenture dated September 4, 1891, and at the request of the Union Pacific Railway Company, subscriptions are invited for \$5,500,000 of the six per cent gold collateral trust notes, at 921-2 cent and accrued interest. Subscriptions for this amount are deemed user al by the committee to provide adequately for part of the hoating debt of the company, in place of such holders as have not accepted the proposed plan, and upon their being made for such amount, the plan set forth in said indenture for funding the floating debt of the company will be declared effective by the

"The notes are for \$10,000 each, to beare or registered, (with right of exchange into engraved coupon notes of \$1,000 each, as soon as engraved), bear six per cent interest per annum from August 1, 1891, (payable February and August) and the principal matures August 1, 1894, unless sooner called for redemption at par. Both principal and interest are payable in the city of New-York in gold coin of the United States of the present standard of weight and fine-

gan & Co. up to the close of business next Tuesay, but the right is reserved to close the subscriptions before that time. The committee offer ing the subscriptions are J. Pierpont Morgan, John A. Stewart, Edward King, Frederick L. Ames and Alexander E. Orr. Bankers said yesterday that there had been considerable investigation of these notes by investors, and the set tlement of all differences between Mr. Gould and the creditors' committee would probably induce an excellent demand.

The re-establishment of cordial relations beween Mr. Gould and the creditors of the Union Pacific was not known generally in the Street until after the closing of the Stock Exchange. It was favorably commented upon, and some broker professed to see in it indications of an early change in the position of the Gould interests in the stock market. There were some usually well-informed men who declared that George J. Gould was still short of stocks, and they refused to believe that even the success of the Union Pacific refunding plan would prevent furtier attempts to depress values. Others said that an escape might be provided by private settlements, while apologists for the Goulds were stout in denials of the truth of his father on his recent long Western trip George Gould and his brother Edwin were betrayed into a speculative position adverse to the general tem per of Wall Street. It is hoped that the righting of this alleged position is now in the way of being accomplished without damage to investment in-

GEORGE GOULD AND MISSOURI PACIFIC.

that there would soon be no ground for reproach as to the possible attitude of the Goulds in the changed utterances of some of the Gould folfor the starting of the rumors which led to Thurs day's crash in Missouri Pacific. Mr. Sage denied yesterday that he had been "shorting" Missouri Pacific, and he expressed the belief that after all a dividend would be declared upon the stock. A meeting of the board of directors has been called certain to urge its payment, but the deciding vote, of course, can be cast by Mr. Gould and his immediate associates. A breach in the board is con sidered more than likely as a consequence o the Missouri Pacific episode, unless satisfactory proof can be furnished of the unwise policy of declaring the quarter's dividend. Some friends of the company are strong in their belief that the finances of the company are not in the condition which would justify a change in the usual policy The Street is in a mood to regard any other result as a verification of the stories that young Mr. Gould and Mr. Sage have personal reasons for a reduction or omission of the dividend. It is not impossible that the present situation may lead to important future developments in Missouri Pa-

While Engine Company No. 9, of Brookiyn, was responding to an airrm of fire in Sandford st., at 10 o'clock last night, the horse attached to the tender knocked down Owen Gillouey, fifty years old, killing him instantiy. His wead was crushed by the wheels of the tender. The accident occurred at Spencer-st, and Myrle-ave. The driver, J. W. Manning, of No. 982 Kent-aya, was agreeded.

THE MARKET OPENS EXCITED. The stock market opened excitedly and enormous transactions took place in the first hour. An onslaught upon Union Pacific was the feature and the price fell two points below Thursday's close. The general list withstood the influence well, and that the confidence of the foreign element was not shaken in American securities was shown in heavy purchases by houses with Euro-The speculation did not lose irregularity until late afternoon, when hints of irregularity until late afternoon, when hints of the practical insuring of the Union Pacific plan led to a renewal of confidence. Union Pacific re-covered its early loss and closed with a net gain of nearly 3 per cent. Missouri Pacific steadied itself and rose nearly 2 per cent. There was espe-cially confident buying of the stocks which enjoy an international market, and the Vanderbilt shares came easily to the front. The whole market closed at material advances from Thursday night, strengthened by a common convertion that to-day might disclose evidence of a more harmonious ad-justment of important speculative relations.

might disclose evidence of a more harmonious adjustment of important speculative relations.

The current of gold from Europe is growing stronger and the announcements of fresh shipments stimulated confidence. The new engagements reported were \$1,000,000 consigned to Lazard Freres, \$400,000 to Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., \$400,000 to Kuhn, Loeb & Co., and \$300,000 to Muller, Schall & Co., a total of \$2,160,000. As closely as the record has been kept, it can now be said that \$8,795,000 gold is affoat for America. There has been \$1,750,000 already received, so that the September movement is afloat for America. There has been \$1,750,000 already received, so that the September movement may be called \$10,545,000. The steamer Etruria, due to-day, is expected to deliver a considerable amount of gold, and next week the arrivals will be heavy and continuous. Brokers were gratified that yesterday the rates for call loans did not rise above 6 per cent, although the Stock Exchange rules carry loans over to Monday. The heavy movement of funds to the interior this week has prepared Wall Street for an unfavorable bank statement. Less solicitude is felt as to the money market, however, because of the certainty of the large arrivals of foreign gold next week. SUB-TREASURY DEPOSITS.

The Sub-Treasury yesterday received deposits from the banks for shipment to the interior of \$1,089,500. The shipments this month have amounted to \$19,377,500, against \$9,656,000 shipped in the entire corresponding month last year. The shipments in July and August amounted to \$12,780,000, against \$11,130,000 in the same months of 1890. The whole interior movement this season up to yesterday has amounted to \$32, 205,500, compared with \$20,750,000 to Septen ber 30, 1890, and \$16.560,000 to September 30, 1889. Bankers look upon this large increase over the same period of previous years as indicative of the same period of previous years as indicated of two things: first, a cessation of the interior de-mand earlier than last year, and second, a plethora of funds next year, when the current turns to-ward New-York. It is significant that Chicago has received about one-third of the total shipments of money this season, and its pre-eminence western distributing centre in consequence sures a thorough scattering of the funds. pressure of the demand for small notes for the West and South is fretting the Sub-Treasury offi-cers, and unless the demand slackens it is feared that the Sub-Treasury will be compelled to stop the transfers as now made.

TURNING IN THEIR UNION PACIFIC NOTES. Boston, Sept. 25.-Union Pacific officials have re eived dispatches from New-York to the effect that Drexel, Morgan & Co. have agreed to turn in their \$2,000,000 of Union Pacific notes, indersed by Gould. Ames and Dillon, and take collateral notes on the same basis as all other creditors. This removes the only hitch and makes total subscriptions of creditors \$12,500,000. There will be a meeting of creditors to morrow, and it is believed that if a further extension of plans is necessary it will be granted.

MAY END THE SEARLES WILL CONTEST.

NEGOTIATIONS LOOKING TO A COMPROMISE SAID TO HAVE BEEN REOPENED.

Salem, Mass., Sept. 25 (Special).-It is stated to-night by those in a position to know that the hearings on the contested will of Mary F. S. Searles are not likely to be resumed on October 14 or any other day. This means that negotiations and all are of the Roman Catholic religion. Geralhave been or will be reopened looking to a comin the business transactions, for the papers appear to have been drawn with great care. At the same time they believe, and the executors are said to realize, that the testimony has gone a long way to create a public sentiment that the marriage was a money marriage and that even if what the courts would construe was some attempt to keep the estate intact! It is well known that the railroads with which the estate was so largely concerned are anxious to keep the property in the hands of one person Mr. Hopkins kept it unbroken by giving the whole to his wife, and she kept it intact after her marriage to Searles by devising it to him. He, in turn, had made a will in her favor.

The whole purpose of these contemporaneo wills was to keep the railroad stocks and bonds off the market. Whatever the decision of the Probate Judge might be the other side would go to the Supreme Court. An Essex County jury is always an intelligent jury, but twelve Essex County men might view the distribution of such a large property with less attention to equities of the case. In other words, the ultimate result can only be reached after intermin able litigation and is so uncertain that both side feel uneasy. If the will should be broken the railroad interest would go on the market. If the will is not broken Timothy Hopkins loses every thing. For this reason a compromise is probable

attorneys in the Importers' Legal Bureau that fought the hat-trimmings cases to a successful issue, called at the Custom House yesterday to arrange some matters connected with the same affair. Mr. Shuman sald that instead of the Treasury Department having of excessive duties, the amount in his best judgment would reach nearer \$20,000,000. "Secretary Foster was offered a compromise by the importers for \$5,000,000," said Mr. Shuman, "but he declined to give us anything, believing we would be beaten in the Supreme Court, but when the Supreme Court went against him he had to give up. I believe the importers will get back about \$20,000,000. It may be ore or less, but that is my best judgment regarding the matter. The hat trimmings imported were as sessed at from 30 to 60 per cent. There are 1,500 cases in New York that will have to be settled on this basis, but there are no importers here that will get any of the drawback."

A FARMER THOUGHT TO HAVE HYDROPHOBIA. Asbury Park, N. J., Sept. 25 (Special).-William Stout, a successful farmer of Hamilton, near Asbury Park, is suffering intense agony from what is thought a mad dog some months ago licked a sore on Mr Stout's arm while the latter was feeding the animal The calf was foaming at the mouth at the time, and the virus spread over the sore. No attention was paid to the matter until several days ago, when the arm began to swell. Mr. Stont grew gradually worse, and the physicians say he has hydrophobia.

NEW-YORKERS BUY THREE PAPER MILLS.

May's Landing, N. J., Sept. 25 (Special) .- Three of the largest paper mills in the State, situated at Weymouth, this county, which are owned by the Colwell estate, have, it is stated, passed into the hands of a syndicate of New-Yorkers. These mills were not included in the purchase of the lands of the estate, which were sold a few days ago. The mills have not been operated for three years, owing to the failure of Charles R. Colwell, the owner.

ignment of twenty-three cars of iron buildings will the Compania Nacional de Forgas e Estaleiros Rio de Janeiro. The company are extensive shipbuilders and have heretofore bought supplies in Eng-

PLOSION.

MORE OF THE WOUNDED WILL DIE-THE STRANGE CELEBRATION WHICH WAS SUDDENLY INTERRUPTED.

The deadly character of the bomb explosion in Newark on Thursday night was not fully realized by the dazed police who hurried to the scene after the disaster had occurred until long after daylight yesterday. Then a score of maimed victims in the hospitals, eleven dead bodies and numerous amputations of the wounded by busy physicians disclosed the ghastly reality. The greater number of the victims were taken to the City Hospital, to which surgeons had been hastily summoned There are only five ambulances in the city and milk carts and grocery wagons were utilized as

As the accommodations at the hospital were limited, the wounded were deposited in the corridors, where the doctors went to work upon them? The place resembled a shambles. A number of the convalescent patients gave up their beds and worked all night to alleviate the sufferings of their fellow-creatures. Doctors Kent, Baldwin, Young, Holtster, Wrightson, Seidel and Harold worked nearly all night, performing sixteen important operations, of which nearly a dozen were amputations of legs and arms and three of tracheotomy. One operation was the removal from the stomach of a man of a piece of the bronze cylinder as large as a man's hand. It had penetrated the abdomen

The physicians were puzzled to say what would be the result of the wounds of a majority of the patients. The nature of the injuries was peculiar. and there were chances of shock and blood poison ing. The mortality list at noon included eleven as follows:

Wiese, Frederick, fifteen years old, of No. 37 Clifton

ave.
Miller, Frank, eight years old, of No. 128 Eighth-ave.
Miller, Frank, eight years old, of No. 19 Calden-st.
Anzlone, Michael, nineteen years old, of No. 24 Drift-st.
Farranc, Guisseppe, forty-one years old, of North
Canni-st. Pasquale, forty-five years old, of No. 172 Eighth-ave. arolow, Charles S., twelve years old, of No. 224 Cen-Murphy, Mary, eighteen years old, of Sixth-ave, and Ridge-st. Flyne, Arthur, twelve years old, of No. 10 Stone-st. Hughes, Katharine, seventeen years old, of Sixth-ave.

and Parker-st.
Burgesser, Henry, twelve years old, of Seventh and
Clifton aves.

The injured are:

Cliffon aves.

The injured are:

At the City Hospital—Gaetano Anzlone, of No. 24
Drift-st., father of the dead boy Michael Anzlone; Immensiala Anzlone, his wife, and Nicholas Anzlone, their twelve-year-old son, all painfully injured about the hodies and limbs; William Dickson, of No. 144 Boyden-st., leg shatcherd; George Brewn, sixteen years old, of No. 00 Stone-st., right arm shatcered; Daulei Chesney, seventeen years old, of No. 11 Critten-den-st., wounded in the groin; Ruthena Costa, forty-five years old, of No. 12 Drift-st., wounded in the groin; Pasquale Dictzero, of Factory-st., thirty-five years old, stomach and groin torn; Annot Chippo, No. 73 Troyave., Brooklyn, severely injured about the head and body; Ornel Giffort, a musician, of this city, injured on the lower extremities; Goldie Ogden, twelve years old, of No. 30 Nassan-st., not expected to live; Annie Hughes, of Aquednet-st., injured about the head; Pasquale Isalini, of No. 172 Eighth-ave, leg shatchered; Antonio De Francisco, of No. 10 Drift-st., injured in the abdomen; George Braner, of No. 191 Central-ave., wounded on calf of leg; Lizzle Hurpily, of Parker-st., fractured skull.

At St. Michael's Hospital—John Cost-ilo, of No. 224 Central-ave., twelve years old, arm blown off; James Gallagher, of No. 71 Stone-st., scalp wound and shattered finger.

At their homes—James Bowe, a policeman, heel shattered; Pasquale Hosso, of No. 344 Ornnge-st., knew badly injured; Catherine Toffa, of No. 47 Sheffield-st., wounded in the thigh; Christopher Dunn, of Belleville, thight cut: Joseph Fennelly, eighteen years old, of No. 37 Clifton-ave., cut under the eye; Aquest Bodman, of No. 17 Boyden-st., knew cap broken; Charles S. Greggs, of No. 112 Nassanst., injured in the groin and head; Gaetano Hario, of No. 31 Boyden-st., hurt on the leg; Joseph Smith, of Crane and Stone sts., calf of leg torn; Thoms Flynn, ef No. 10 Stone-st., breast injured.

It was the feast of St. Rocco. The Italian colony in Boyden-st. is divided into two factions

It was the feast of St. Rocco. The Italian colony in Boyden-st. is divided into two factions do Spatola and Alfonse Ilairo are the respective The contestants are understood to leaders of the factions. The latter is known as the disaster occurred. A month ago the Spatola faction celebrated the day of their patron saint, biring a band of music and discharging fireworks. This excited the emulation of the other faction, and a band of music was brought from New-York and more fireworks were purchased to celebrate with.

The Hario faction made other preparations They had a statue of the Virgin made of showls and bed sheets and placed it under a canopy Holy pictures were displayed upon the sidewalks and the streets were decorated with flavs and bunting. One piece of pyrotechnics represented St. Rocco with a cigar in his mouth, and there was a contrivance to make the figure dance. The saint's head was blown off and the figure kept on dancing. When an inflated figure of the saint which was intended to float skyward could not be made to ascend some of the superstitious Italians looked upon it as an omen of evil and went to their homes. They congratulated themselves yesterday upon the superiority of their religious faith.

The cylinder which caused such destruction of human life was of copper, less than three feet long and eight inches in diameter. It was loaded with bombs and was discharged with a fuse. Seven or eight of these cylinders had been bought from a fireworks manufacturer in New-York and a number of them had been discharged without accident. The cylinder was propped up in a standing position with beer-kegs. A platform was erected over the door of "King Alfonso's" dram shop, and on this were scated the musicians in gay uniforms surrounded by flags. The band began to play at nightfall and inexperienced hands began setting off the fireworks. All the population of the neighboring streets emptied into Boyden-st., and by 10:30 o'clock the street was jammed with people of all ages and of both sexes. The explosion of the bombs was of great interest and an eager crowd pressed near to witness the operation. Then came the fatal cylinder. It was placed in position against the beer-kegs, the fuse was lighted, and the next instant the pale of death fell upon the assemblage. The musicians stopped playing, the hush of amazement and terror rested for a moment on the street, and then were leard the cries and groans of the wounded and dying lying prostrate in the street. The cylinder had exploded into fragments that were blown right and left among the crowd. People tumbled as if under the fire of musketry. Cries for belp were heard on every side. The crowd on the outside, not understanding what had occurred, made a wild stampede from the street and some were injured in the crusa. Everything was in dire confusion. gay uniforms surrounded by flags. The band be-

and some were injured in the crush. Everything was in dire confusion.

Captain McManus, of the Second Precinct Police Station, had sent the patrol wagon to Boyden.st. in anticapation of trouble between the factions, and the wagon was on its way when the sound of the explosion was heard. The officers sprang out and seizing three wounded persons placed them in the wagon and drove with them to St. Michael's liospital. The ambulances were hastily called, and wagons in the neighborhood, with mattresses, pressed into service. In fifteen minutes the officers and volunteers had cleared the street of the wounded and dying. Charles A. Carolan, a boy, was nearly out in two and died in the ambulance. All the other deaths occurred in the City Hospital, which was beseiged by weeping people all night.

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which was beseiged by weeping people all night.

It was said in the neighborhood that the cylinder had been charged with dynamite or some other high explosive, but the statement met with new credence by the police, who investigated the cause of the explosion during yesterday. County Physician Wrightson said that as the disaster was plainly the result of an accident which could not have been foreseen, no inquests would be ordered. The authorities are censured for permitting the explosion of bombs. The ordinances forbid the setting off of fireworks on any day but a legal holiday. Permission was asked of Chief of Police Hopper, but it was refused. It is understood that the permit was obtained from Superintendent Astley of the Fire Department, although the law does not vest any such authority in any city official. At least two of the patients now in the hospital are likely to die, and the doctors will not speak definitely in regard to the other cases. Alfonso Iliario was asked by a Tribune reporter yesterdny if he proposed to get up any more such celebrations, and he replied solemnly that he never again would have anything to de